

A TRUE

ACCOUNT

OF THE

GREAT VICTORY

Obtained over the REBELS in

SCOTLAND,

BY HIS

MAJESTIES FORCES

Under the Command of his Grace the

DUKE of Monmouth,

The 22d of this Instant June, 1679.

In a LETTER to a Person of Quality.

SIR,

As no Sin is more detestable to good and sober men than that of Rebellion, so none is more remarkably punish'd here by a Divine hand than that; For we shall rarely find either in sacred or profane Story, any Rebellion that hath succeeded. And ours (through the blessing of God) hath undergone the like Fate with the rest. And I well know, the success of His Majesties Forces, and the Great deliverance God hath wrought for us by them, will be very acceptable to you, who have been so passionately concerned for

our welfare. A Brief and true Account therefore, be pleased to accept as follows.

After his Grace the Duke of *Monmouth* came up to the Army, who lay then at *Blackburn*, he viewed and mustered the whole Forces; and from thence marched the next day to *Moorhead*, and the next day after marched towards the Enemy, who lay at and about *Bothwell-bridg*.

On *Sunday* early in the Morning the 22^d Instant, his Grace drew up the Kings Army in the view of the Enemy, the River of *Clide* being interposed between them.

Then the Rebels sent over one with a Petition; the Contents whereof was, That they would lay down their Arms if they might have the terms granted them, which were exemplified in their last Declaration: If not, they would sacrifice their Lives in the Quarrel.

The Duke returned Answer, That the Terms they insisted on, were contrary to the fundamental Laws of the Land; and their Demands such as he could not, nor would Grant. But withall gave them to understand, That if they would lay down their Arms, and submit to the Kings Mercy, he would not fall upon them.

After they had debated on this, they absolutely refused it.

Whereupon the Duke immediately ordered the Cannon to play upon them; and commanded a Party to Attacque *Bothwell-bridg*, which the Rebels had strongly Barricado'd.

This was done so smartly, and with so great Resolution, that the Rebels Guard fled from the Bridg, and returned to their Body.

Upon this (the Bridg being gained) the Kings Forces past over, and drew up near to the Enemy, who stood upon a rising ground, drawn up in Battalia.

The Rebels fired first at some distance, which the Kings Forces received without any hurt or discomposure, and then advanced toward the Enemy and gave them a severe charge; upon which the Rebels run into confusion, and began to fly.

The Kings Forces having thus broken their Main Body, had nothing then to do but to pursue them in scattered Parties. Great numbers of whom they killed and took Prisoners.

Their Horse are wholly broke; and those that have escaped of the Foot, fled immediately to the Wood in *Hamilton-Park*.

His Grace drew up his Forces, and surrounded the Park, and sent in Lieutenant Colonel *Douglas* with a detachd Party to ferret them out of the Wood.

At this time, Sir, the Express that was sent to the Council comes away ; and therefore I cannot give you an Account of the particulars : But this you must know, that as soon as ever the Duke hath scowred the Wood, and incamped his Army, the Particulars will be sent to his Majesty and Council.

And now (worthy Sir) having given you this true (though brief) account of this signal Victory over the Rebels, I can do no less than give you an account also of the joyfnl reception of this good news at *Edenburgh* ; the Inhabitants whereof as soon as they heard it, made Bonfires, and nothing was heard there but joyful acclamations, Ringing of Bells, and roaring of Cannons from the Castle.

The Losses of the Kings Forces are inconsiderable, though they were much inferior to the Rebels in number. On the Rebels side, it is said by some they have lost One thousand, by others Two thousand : But you will have a more perfect account of that, and other particulars, by the next.

I cannot omit the acquainting you of one remarkable passage, That one of the Kings Soldiers, going into a Country-House for a little Meal, and as he stooped down to take it out of a Chest, was by the Master of the House stabbed through the back. For which atrocious Murder he was immediately apprehended, and Shot to death.

This shews the cruel and merciless disposition of that sort of people.

I shall conclude (Sir) when I have given you an Account of Two Proclamations, published by the Rebels sometime before the Fight, with a List of their Officers of note, and the Ministers that influenced them, and were joyned with them.

The Proclamations are as follow.

WE the Officers of the Covenanted Army do require and command you the Inhabitants of the Burgh of *Glasgow* to furnish us with Twenty four Carts, and Sixty Baggage-Horses, for removing our Provision from this place to our Camp, wherever we shall set down the same, and abide with for that end during our pleasure, under the pain of being reputed our enemies, and proceeded against accordingly.

We

WE the Officers of the Covenanted Army do require and command the Magistrates of Glasgow to extend and banish forth thereof All Arch.bishops, Bishops and Curates, their Wives, Bairns and Servants, and all other Families and persons concerned in the Kings Army within Forty eight hours after the publishing hereof, under the highest pains.

List of Preachers.

Mr. Welsh,	}	Mr. Ray,
Mr. King,		Mr. Douglas,
Mr. Cargill,		Mr. Forrester,
Mr. Buxley,		Mr. Muir.

Officers of Note.

Robert Hamilton, Lieutenant General.

Captain Patrae, Colonel.

William Cleland, Major.

John Balfour of Kinloch, Major Principal.

John Melford of Blocher, Captain of Horse,

— Ruff, Major

— Hackstonne, a Captain of Horse.

— Crumwell, Captain.

This is the best Account that can be given at present, by the next I shall be more particular.

F I N I S.

